

CONTAMINATION AS A NEW WRITING ERROR IN INDONESIAN PHILOLOGY FROM SUNDANESE: A TEXT CRITICISM TOWARDS WAWACAN PADMASARI

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ABSTRACT

In this article the complexity of distinctly undepicted contamination in a depiction of the forms of writing errors will be observed. Furthermore, it must be examined how the contamination in a complex network of writing error is. The material studied in this research is *Wawacan Padmasari* manuscript which is from Indonesia manuscript from Sundanese.

The primary data is manuscript A and the secondary data is manuscript B and C as a compared one. The basic approach to examine the problem of contamination is through text criticism using comparative – analytical approach. The contamination in the primary data is criticized (identified and corrected) analytically through comparison with the secondary data.

Contamination as a separated category is a writing combination error from several types of writing error and language feature. Contamination is divided into two sub-categories: singular and plural. Singular contamination is a combination of language features with the result that erroneous writing form without the combination of more than an error is created. Plural contamination is a combination of several forms of writing error. Contamination have a complex relation with the other writing error forms as a relation of combination. Through contamination, complex network of writing error can be depicted more comprehensive.

Keywords: Contamination, writing error forms, singular contamination, plural contamination, complex network of writing error.

INTRODUCTION:

There's no handwritten text without having writing error due to which the philologist's primary task becomes finding out the error thoroughly and determining the correction precisely. The principle of this task is not easy as it is said because there is often an old text exists in a complex discourse realm. This complexity happens because there is a huge variety of text exist among extant manuscripts. Robson (1994) elaborated the analytical parameters in correcting writing errors, especially for national manuscripts as follows.

1. Poetic metre pattern as a formal standard to observe errors in a text
2. Grammatical rules such as phonemes, morphemes, and sentences
3. Lexical feature based on dictionary
4. The principle of *lectio difficilior* is a principle which explains that 'more difficult' texts tend to be better.
5. Style or common pattern of a text, such as plot, character, and setting by observing the equal ones (p. 40-42)

Reynolds & Wilson (1978) have elaborated four various primary errors such as

1. Substitution is changing a text because the copyist misreads the written letter forms in main manuscripts incorrectly
2. Omission is leaving or vanishing
3. Addition is adding text
4. Transposition is changing of writing position, place or order (p. 200-212)

In Indonesian philology, Robson (1994) divided the writing errors as follows:

1. Similarity diverge, a diverge caused by the existence of similar form of letters in writing text
2. Omission error
3. Addition error
4. Transposition error, which is an changing order of letters
5. Intentional diverge, a group of diverge that is caused by a copyist's understanding that the original text is wrong (p. 18-19)

However, the brilliance of those writing error has not covered the all-embracing complex network of writing error yet. The division of writing error remains as a space in a wider depiction of writing form. The differentiation of the error form does not give a space towards the slice indication of the error. Whereas the slice indication of writing error can possibly happen because the writing error that comes from a copyist is not taxonomically created but due to the complexity of writing error realm. The slice indication is a text contamination which has not been clearly depicted yet in a complex network of writing error.

Reynolds & Wilson (1978) have researched about contamination in the context of tradition of copying. The tradition of copying is divided into vertical and horizontal or contamination. Vertical tradition of copying has a loyal transmission text that is characteristic to its copyist. Whereas the tradition of contamination/horizontal copying has a disloyal text transmission (p. 193, p. 212-213). Unfortunately, the problem of contamination transmission is not further discussed in the explanation of writing error forms. Logically it can be assured that if there is a contaminated tradition of copying, it can be a contamination writing error.

In the context of Indonesian philology, there is a firm horizontal tradition of copying exists. For instance, when copying a script written in Bali, the copyist rewrites a script using two or more same scripts for comparing, determining the best diction and to correct the error. (Robson, 1994, p. 19-20). Unluckily, the problem of contamination is not further discussed by Robson in the division of national manuscripts writing error forms. Whereas vocabulary manuscript with a firm tradition of contamination copying, Indonesian manuscripts are sound enough to have complex contamination errors due to the complexity of national manuscripts contamination transmission.

Contamination analysis is not meant to complicate the problem of writing error. Criticism towards contamination is an effort which can depict the complexity of writing error clearly. It can be permitted that the most-often-happened complexity of writing error is simplified carelessly which means that the

purpose of this analysis is to avoid the simplification of text criticism towards all of the indications of writing error. If the simplification can be avoided, analysis incorrectness can be avoided or in other words the analysis can be more accurate and precise. A clear depiction of complication of writing error is called contamination. Based on the above setting, it must be elaborated on how the writing error contamination happens in the script of silamagar era inheritance. The simplification of writing error in the text criticism can be avoided. This leads to the research question, Is contamination a new writing error that is different from other writing errors?

LITERATURE REVIEW:

It becomes necessary to elaborate the books examination which define the textual phenomena, especially about writing error. Because this objective of this research lies in the core of this examination which is from Indonesia National vocabulary manuscript, using an orientation in books outline that has been intensively having to do with National manuscript. The purpose is to make the books outline more relevant with the speciality and the complexity of National manuscript.

Ancient texts that are still readable till this moment is the result of a long history of manuscript copy. It can be inferred that this causes natural factual theorising phenomena that an activity of copying leads to various changes. It means that, the tradition makes various manuscripts. (Ikram, 1997: 33; Sutrisno, 1983, p. 35-38). Teeuw (2003) said that the problems of the text varieties is the objective of philology study(p. 206-207).

The tradition of copying causes danger which is a diverge committed by human. It is inferred that along with the history of the manuscript, a manuscript copy can change texts, even it causes various diverge so that the texts are becoming far different from its origin (Robson, 1994, p. 17). Some copyists who do not understand the language and the scripts may introduce new errors, due to which the copied manuscripts contain a lot of errors (Soebadio, 1975, p. 13).

In Indonesian traditional literature, text criticism is more needed. In Indonesian philology, manuscript hereditary often shows a very huge variety. A text that has been repeatedly copied for centuries, in fact, in the manuscript, has a very distinct difference, both in using the language and in the addition or the omission of particular feature (Teeuw, 2003, p. 250).

Kalsum (2006) elaborated that in Sundanese vocabulary manuscripts, the copying tradition in fact has its own speciality i. e. , there is not only natural error but also language change, a correction in a poetic metre of *danding* poem, changing of understanding, changing of problem that no longer be understood because of eras difference, the speech level of charismatic domination, changing by a copyist because of the creativity of his/her art, an addition and an omission of a manuscript script because it spreads orally. Diverge or loyalty in copying Sundanese manuscripts is not determined by how sacred or how profane the text content is (p. 31-34).

Because the basic assumption of philology is to reconstruct the leading old texts, getting close to their origins, tracing their various errors, elaborating their causes, and then correcting them (Baried, Sutrisno, Soeratno, Sawu, & Istanti, 1994, p. 64). For this purpose, text criticism is needed in editing. Text criticism is the most important and the most laborious activity because it involves full knowledge, precision and sharpness of editor's analysis. When criticizing texts, comparison is a priority task. With the comparison of copied manuscripts that have been founded, various diverge in the texts can be identified. After that, reconstruction is made to get close to their origins. By doing so, the edited texts that have no writing error can be formed (Baried, Sutrisno, Soeratno, Sawu, & Istanti, 1994, p. 62; Zoetmulder, 1985, p. 67-68).

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The corpus of this research is *Wawacan Padmasari* (abbreviated as WP) script. WP is a narrative poem literature with *danding* poetic metre in Indonesia vocabulary manuscript from Sundanese. The cases of contamination are assumed to be in texts of WP. As the result of inventive study, there are four information about the existence of WP script. Two of the information comes from the researchers, Ekadjati, Hermansoemantri, Atja, Iskandarwassid, Kosmaya, Abdulwahid, ...

Hardjasaputra, (1988) that among Sundanese, the two scripts entitled are *Padmasari* (p. 444) and *Wawacan Padmasari* (p. 460). After a practical research, in fact both of the scripts became extinct and their existence can not be tracked. However, in the middle of the practical research, a WP script has been tracked from Ciapus village, Banjaran District, Bandung regency, West Java province, Indonesia, and the owner for this script is Tata Fathurrohman. Other two information about the WP script is mentioned again in the studies conducted by Tessier, Ambari, Kalsum, Natasasmita, Atmamiharja, Hasan, ... Syamsudin, 1990, p. 246, p. 1259 and Ekadjati & Darsa, 1999, p. 739, p. 814. In their tracking studies, two more WP scripts microfilms were found in NLRI (The National Library of The Republic of Indonesia). Altogether through the whole inventive study, three WP scripts can be found: Pengalengan script, Banjaran script, and Cikalong script.

According to the result of text criticism that writer is in progress writing in this research article, it is determined that Pengalengan script as A, Banjaran script as B, dan Cikalong script as C. In spite of huge variance, these three manuscripts is still in the same version. Based on the above factors, the primary data for this research is A that becomes edition basic manuscript and the secondary data is B and C becomes a comparison manuscript.

In data analysis, comparative method is applied to produce leading editing and far from writing error. In the practical method, each writing error is tracked and corrected with comparison, especially with the comparison from other extant manuscript: B and C. In WP text, criticism analytical method is also used by practising an assessment about whether the text writing is true or false according to four parameters that have been elaborated earlier.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS:

In WP text, there is a phenomena of writing contamination. Contamination is writing combination which includes both the forms of writing error and language features. This indicates the complexity of writing error in WP because there are a large number of error forms and language feature combination. It means that not all of the writing error in WP can be simply determined as a form of a writing error only because there is a fact of complex combination in the writing error.

A question bears in mind that is it necessary to make a new category of writing error named contamination? A precise consideration to be used to answer this question is taken from linguistics field. Language error analysis makes contamination an independent error. This error is differentiated by redundancy, in philology, which is named as addition. By following the analysis pattern from that linguistics field, contamination is differentiated with other forms of writing error in philology. However, contamination in philology is not the same as contamination in linguistics analysis because there is a distinct complexity which needs to be observed further. Contamination cannot minimally be fully located in one of the forms of the writing error as what has been elaborated by some philologist because of its combination characteristics. After being placed independently, then combination relationship with other writing forms can be observed because originally it is a combination of several writing errors in a depiction of complex network of writing error so that the all-encompassing indications of writing error can be more comprehensively depicted in all of the network.

The whole contamination analysis in WP text can be seen in these following error-listed tables.

Table 1: Singular Contamination of Vowel (SCV)

No.	Stanza/Line		A	B	C	Editing	Translation	Explanation	
1.	037/1	ك	keu/e/i	Ø ¹	Ø	ki	ki	the	SCV /i/ and /eu/e/ in consonant k.
2.	169/7	اِيْلَا	ga/ila	Ø	Ø	Ø	gila	danger	SCV /i/ and /a/ in consonant /g/ due to the combination of word gila and gala 'all'.

¹Ø is symbol that comparison editing is not there from witness manuscript (B and C).

No.	Stanza/Line	A		B		C	Editing	Translation	Explanation
3.	246/2	شَعَرَاتٌ	ngai/at	∅	∅	∅	ngait	hooked	SCV/i/ and /a/ in consonant /ng/.
4.	303/4	سَسَرِيَّيْنِ	sasari/éan	∅	∅	∅	sasaréan	sleep	SCV /é/ and /i/ in /r/ due to the combination of word <i>sasarean</i> and <i>sasarian</i> 'daily life'.
5.	340/6	سِي	seu/ei	∅	∅	∅	si	the	SCV /i/ and /eu/e/ in consonant /s/.
6.	376/6	تَتَّانْبَبْ	ti/annya	∅	∅	tanja	tanya	ask	SCV /a/ and /i/ in consonant /t/ due to the combination of word <i>tanya</i> and <i>tinya</i> 'from there'.
7.	386/9	تَتَّانْبَبْ	ta/ina/ih	∅	∅	∅	tanah	soil	SCV /a/ and /i/ in /t/ and /n/ due to the combination of word <i>tanah</i> and <i>tinah</i> 'overlap'.
8.	388/3	أَيْتُ	a/itu	∅	∅	∅	itu	that/those	SCV /a/ and /i/ in <i>alif</i> . SCV /a/ and /i/ in consonant /r/ due to the combination of word <i>nagara</i> and <i>nagari</i> 'land'.
9.	614/5	نَنْكَرُورُ	nagara/i	∅	∅	nagari	nagari	country	

Those cases in the table above belong to contamination because of two factors. First, being the factor of vowel hoarding in the same place. The place of the vowel is consonant because in the writing *pegon* which is the result of modification from Arabian writing to Sundanese and Javanese has vowel agglutinative characteristic in consonant. Second, factor of the combination of two words in five cases. However, each writing error caused by the second factor is also caused by the first factor. There is SCC which is caused by only the first factor. These two factors are the basic emendation of those cases. SCC is combined with addition of vowel so it proves its own complexity as its contamination.

Table 2: Singular Contamination Of Consonant (SCC)

No.	Stanza/Line	A		B		C	Editin g	Translatio n	Explanation
1.	640/8	كَيْع	kinyai	∅	∅	∅	kyai	teacher of Islam	SCC /n/ and /y/ due to the combination of word <i>kyai</i> 'teacher of Islam' and <i>nyai</i> 'mistress'.
2.	685/5	أَيْدْرِكْ	édrek	∅	∅	∅	édék	will	SCC /d/ and /r/ due to the combination of two standardized words.

Both of those cases is not believed as *lectio difficilior* so that they must be edited because these two writings are created by the combination of Sundanese standardized words. Writing 'edrek' contains the combination of consonant *d* or *r* which exist because of the combination of word 'edek' and 'erek' which mean *will* and standardized in the Sundanese horizon of a copyist. Because of that, this writing is edited by choosing one of them arbitrarily. Writing 'kinyai' contains the combination of consonant *n* or *y* which originally comes from the combination of word 'kyai' and 'nyai' which both are Sundanese standardized words. The editing of this error is chosen according to the correct context of sentences because of its dictional error, so the editing is 'kyai'. The contamination goes more complex because there is an indication of combination with another form of error i. e. ,addition of consonant, it is a one-dot consonant in *y* (پ) so it becomes *ny* (پ) in 'kinyai' and consonant *d* or *r* in 'edrek'.

Table 3: Plural Contamination of Consonant (PCC)

No.	Stanza/Line	A		B		C	Editing	Translation	Explanation
1.	273/3	سِرَاتُورِ رَسْمِ	siratuul- rasmi	سِلَاتُرْحِمِ	Silaturahmi(312/8)	Ø	silaturahmi	entwining good relationship	PCC due to the transposition of /r/ and /l/ and the addition of /r/ or the substitution of /r/ and /l/ and the addition of /l/.
2.	312/6	لَالْفَطَّاتِ	lalampatah	Ø	Ø	Ø	lalampahan	action	PCC due to the substitution of /t/with /h/ and /h/with /n/ or the transposition of /t/ and /h/ and the substitution of /t/ and /n/.
3.	392/2	حَاتِرِ	hater	Ø	Ø	Ø	haget	brave	PCC due to the substitution of /g/with /t/ and /t/with /r/ or the transposition of /t/ and /r/ and the substitution of /g/ and /r/.
4.	449/3	أَنُورِمِ	anom	Ø	Ø	Ø	alon	gentle	PCC due to the transposition of /n/ and /m/ and the substitution of m and l or the substitution of /n/ with /l/ and /m/ with /n/ due to the combination of word anom ‘young’.

The cases in the table above belong to plural contamination because these are the combination of several forms of error: substitution, addition, and transposition. Most of the PCC are unfamiliar forms except *anom* which is a dictional error. So, the emendation of those cases is based on the familiar forms and the correctness of diction in Sundanese lexicon.

Table 4: Plural Contamination Of Consonant And Vowel (PCCV)

No.	Stanza/Line	A		B	C	Editing	Translation	Explanation
1.	049/7	سُمَعَنْ	sumangan	Ø	sumangga	sumangga	please	PCCV due to the transposition of <i>sukun</i> (◌̤) with /a/ and the substitution of /g/ with /n/.
2.	057/2	أَنْعَمَتْ	éngmat	Ø	ngémat	ngémat	spell	PCCV due to the transposition of <i>ng</i> , the addition of <i>alif</i> (ا), and the addition of <i>sukun</i> (◌̤).
3.	196/1	دِكْمِ	dikemu	Ø	Ø	dikembu	puffed up	PCCV due to the omission of <i>sukun</i> (◌̤) in /m/, the omission of /b/, and the transposition of vowel /u/ from /b/ to /m/.
4.	506/5	نُجَكُنْ	mujukan	Ø	undjukan	unjukan	send	PCCV due to the omission of <i>alif</i> , the transposition of /u/, and the omission of <i>sukun</i> (◌̤).
5.	512/1	دَرَاتُ	daratu	Ø	daratang	daratang	coming	PCCV due to the substitution of /a/ with /u/ and the omission of /ng/.
6.	539/5	فَإِنْغَيْنِ	panginatyen	Ø	panginten	panginten	perhaps	PCCV due to the transposition of <i>sukun</i> (◌̤) with /e/ and also the addition of <i>a</i> and <i>y</i> .

PCCV is a combination of error forms (substitution, addition, omission, and transposition) and so it is included in plural contamination. Those combination involve several consonants, vowels, or *sukun* (◌̤) in syllables or the combination of the same letters. Those cases are emended based on the familiar Sundanese forms.

Table 5: Plural Contamination of Letter and Syllable (PCLS)

No.	Stanza/Line	A		B		C	Editing	Translation	Explanation
1.	326/7, 387/4, 499/6, 536/7, 580/1, 639/2	نَظَرَ	nagara	∅	∅	nagri	nagri	land	Contamination due to the addition of <i>ga</i> and the substitution of <i>ra</i> with <i>gri</i> or the substitution of /a/ with <i>sukun</i> and the transposition of vowel /a/ and /i/ in <i>gri</i> .
2.	677/4	نَظَرَ	nagara	∅	∅	∅	nagri	land	

PCLS contains two choices of combination from two forms of writing error, they are the word ‘nagara’ that is edited so it becomes ‘nagri’ which involves substitution and transposition or substitution and addition. These data show the complexity of error in WP because there is PCLS which can not be determined as a form of writing error. That case is emended because there is an error of *danding* poetic metre, that is ‘guru lagu’ ‘the last line rhythm’(abbreviated to GL)*i* and surplus (abbreviated to Sr) a ‘guru wilangan’ ‘total of syllable in each line’ (abbreviated to GW). The emendation is also based on the correctness of diction.

Table 6: PLURAL CONTAMINATION OF LETTER AND WORD (PCLW)

No.	Stanza/Line	A		B		C	Editing	Translation	Explanation
1.	532/4	عَدَلِي	ngadeg	∅	∅	ngadak- ngadak	ngadak- ngadak	all of sudden	PCLW due to the substitution of /a/ with /e/, the addition of a three-dot sub-consonants in /g/ and /k/, and the haplography omission in the word <i>ngadak</i> .

That contamination involves sub-consonant, vowel with vowel, and word. Case like 532/4 contains a complex contamination because it has a combination of three forms of writing error i. e. , substitution, addition, and omission. The emendation is based on the correctness diction *angunstandardized* ‘danding’ poetic metre, that is, there is scarcity (abbreviated to Sc) 2 GW and sub-standardization (abbreviated to St) GL a.

Table 7: Plural Contamination of Syllable (PCS)

No.	Stanza/Line	A		B		C	Editing	Translation	Explanation
1.	438/3	حَمَو	hamo	∅	∅	∅	moal	will not	PCS due to the substitution of <i>ha</i> with <i>al</i> and the transposition of <i>al</i> .

In case 438/3 there is a combination of writing error forms such as substitution and transposition. Both of these writing error forms hoard in the same place i. e. , syllable *al*. The emendation is conducted because of the diverge in *danding* poetic metre: St Glo, but it should have been *a*.

Table 8: Plural Contamination of Syllable and Word (PCSW)

No.	Stanza/Line	A		B		C	Editing	Translation	Explanation
1.	338/4	كَبْرَتِ رَتْنِي قَتْنِي قَتْنِي	geuwat raden patih pek	∅	∅	∅	hempek geuwat raden patih!	be in a hurry The Majesty!	PCSW due to the transposition of word <i>pek</i> and the omission of syllable <i>hem</i> .
2.	523/3	عَكْبَرَتِ نَ	ngageter a	∅	∅	ngagete r bari	ngageter bari	trembling while	PCSW due to the omission of word <i>bari</i> and the addition of syllable <i>na</i> or the substitution of <i>bari</i> with <i>na</i> .

There is a combination of error forms in *hempek* (omission and transposition) and *ngageter bari* (addition and omission or substitution). That error is emended because it causes sub-standardization in *danding* poetic metre. The case of *hempek* creates Sc 1 GW and St GL i and the case of *ngageter bari* creates Sr 1 GW.

Table 9: Plural Contamination of Syllable and Symbol of Number (PCSSN)

No.	Stanza/Line	A	B	C	Editing	Translation	Explanation	
1.	237/2	فَعْنِيَهٗ ٢ حَنْ paéh2an	Ø	Ø	Ø	dipaéhan	murdered	PCSSN due to the addition of ٢ and the omission of syllable <i>di</i> .

Case 237/2 contains a combination of error forms (addition and omission) and there is an involment of syllable and symbol of number, it is syllable *di* and symbol of ٢ in the same place: word of فَعْنِيَهٗ ٢ حَنْ. That case is emended because of two reasons: Sc one GW in *danding poetic* metre and the incorrectness of the diction *paeh2an* ‘murdering one another’.

Table 10: Plural Contamination of Word (PCW)

No.	Stanza /Line	A	B	C	Editing	Translation	Explanation	
1.	122/3, 633/3	سِي مَجُيُونَغ Si Majuyong	Ø	Ø	Si Madjuyong	Majuyong téh	Majuyong	PCW due to the substitution and the transposition of <i>téh</i> with <i>si</i> or the omission of <i>téh</i> and the addition of <i>si</i> with the result that it is becoming unstandardized (abbreviated to BU) GL é and incorrect diction (abbreviated to ID) <i>si</i> ‘the’.
2.	252/3	بِتْكَ وَوَسْ بَلَرْ يَا عِي bet kawas nyalira nyai	Ø	Ø	Ø	karwas nyalira nyai téh	madam seems to be all alone	PCW due to the substitution <i>téh</i> with <i>bet</i> and the transposition of <i>téh</i> so it is BU GL é.
3.	569/5	مَارِكَنْجُ مَارَكَنْجُ مَارَكَنْجُ marekeng geus nga-lindur	Ø	Ø	geus ngalindur sararéna	geus ngalindur sararéna	talking while sleeping	PCW due to the substitution and the transposition of <i>sararena</i> with <i>humarekeng</i> or the omission of <i>sararena</i> and the addition of <i>humarekeng</i> so it is BU GL a and ID of <i>humarekeng</i> ‘groaning’.
4.	631/1	رَتُو رُمَسْ كَارَه Ratu Rumaskara	Ø	Ø	Rimbaskara pok	Rumaskara pok	Rumaskara	PCW due to the substitution and the transposition of <i>pok</i> with <i>ratu</i> or the omission of <i>pok</i> and the addition of <i>ratu</i> so it is BU Sr 1 GW and ID of <i>ratu</i> ‘Queen’.
5.	624/5	كَاكَانْجُ كَاكَانْجُ pun kakang	Ø	Ø	kakang téh	kakang téh	brother	PCW due to the substitution and the transposition of <i>téh</i> and <i>pun</i> or the omission of <i>téh</i> and the addition of <i>pun</i> so it is ID of <i>pun kakang</i> ‘my brother’.

The table shows a complex enough combination because there is a possibility or a choice from the contamination of two error forms, it is the combination of substitution, transposition or addition and omission with the exception of 252/3 which only involves the combination of substitution and transposition. Case1, 3, and 4 are emended because in *danding* poetic metre they are unstandardized and incorrect for the diction. According to *danding* poetic metre, case 2 is emended due to its sub-standardization while case 5 is emended due to its incorrectness of diction.

There is a speciality in the matter of contamination and its relationship with other forms of writing error. Contamination shows independent form of error so it is a need to explain it separately from the four basic cases of writing error. On the other hand, contamination is a cause of other forms of writing error because it exists in them. Because of that, contamination also exists in substitution, addition, omission, and even transposition, so that its differences, similarities, and relationship with the four main forms of writing error are needed to be specially depicted.

According to the speciality, contamination is divided into singular and plural contamination. Singular contamination is a combination of language features, especially unstandardized words so it creates diverged writing and since it does not contain the combination of writing error forms, it is called as

Singular contamination. Generally, another involved error form is addition so both of them combine each other. The singular contamination is at source from writers who combine two similar words from their forms and their meanings in their linguistic horizon. This contamination is an independent form of writing error as with the analysis of language in linguistics so it is considered to become the purest contamination.

Plural contamination is a combination of more than one form of writing error. . It means that in the realm of writing error, all forms of writing error can not be divided into a tight and rigid taxonomy, assometimes they are flexible and relative because there are a large amount of indication of combination of writing errors. Based on the above discussions, an explanation about indication of combination and forms of writing error that are combined so that its combination feature can be elaborated vividly and is needed to be elaborated. Writing errors which are not able to be ensured as one of the forms of writing error is included as plural contamination.

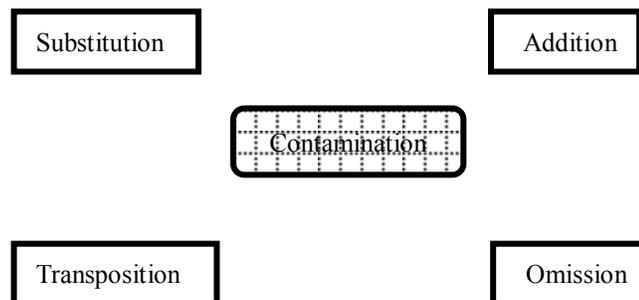
Text emendation in contamination is applied by choosing the correct writing after elaborating its combination. This process of choosing is based on context correctness or its diction correctness. It can also be determined arbitrarily if each of the writing which is combined is correct and is the same in meaning.

CONCLUSION:

Contamination error is a combination of writing that includes both the forms of writing error and language features. This error is more precisely becoming an independent category because it has its own special characteristics afterwards its relationship with the other forms of writing error must be observed because its original characteristics are a combination of several writing errors.

Contamination is divided into singular contamination and plural contamination. Singular contamination is a combination of language features, especially standardized words with the result that it creates diverged writing. Plural contamination is a combination of more than one form of writing error.

Considering the complexity of contamination that contains combination of writing error forms, contamination has its independent or special place in the whole depiction of writing error forms. The whole complex network of writing errors along with its contamination are depicted as follow:



In that depiction, contamination exists in connected networks which contains other forms of error as its relationship with combination. With contamination, the complexity of writing error can be more vividly and fully depicted.

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